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AMMAN, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1979 — RABIE AWAL 5, 1399

British strikes extend to hospitals

LONDON, Feb. 1 (R)—Strikers today named hospitals for children a primary target as Britain's big pay revolt rumbled into its second month. Brushing aside all appeals, the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) called out porters and kitchen staff on a four-hour strike at London's famed Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children. NUPE followed up its action by announcing it would organise 24-hour strikes from midnight at the Great Ormond Street Hospital and East London's Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children. In parliament, Prime Minister James Callaghan declared: "It is not acceptable in any community that sick human beings whether adults or children should have their food denied them and proper attention forbidden to them." Mr. Callaghan appealed to striking hospital workers to return to their jobs.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Brown to visit 4 ME countries

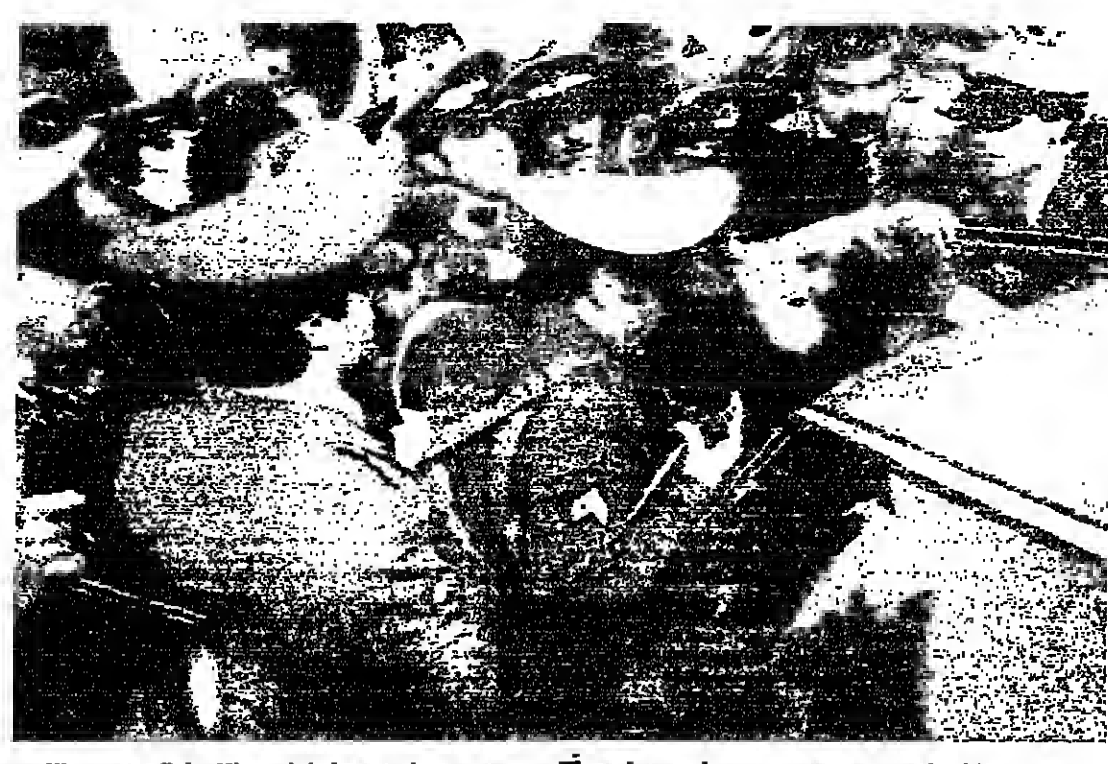
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (R)—Defence Secretary Harold Brown will leave next week for the Middle East to discuss security matters with officials in four countries, government sources said. The trip, expected to last 10 days, will take him to Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan and Egypt, the sources said. Talks were expected to include discussions on regional security in light of the oil crisis in Iran, new air bases Israel will need as a result of its withdrawal from the Sinai, and other issues. Mr. Brown was scheduled to go to the Middle East last autumn as a follow-up to the Camp David meeting between Israel and Egypt. The trip was postponed after the two countries failed to sign a peace treaty as soon as expected.

— Iowa's Civil Rights Commission today announced a temporary injunction against the University of Iowa's Greek life, claiming it was discriminating against women.

Regional Briefs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 1 (R)—The Israel occupation authorities today bricked up the doors and windows of two houses in the Arab section of Jerusalem on the grounds that they had been used by Arab commandos detained last week, the army said. A senior officer said the step was taken as a warning to residents not to harbour men engaged in resisting the Israeli occupation. This morning's action followed the blowing up by Israeli forces of four houses in the occupied West Bank on Tuesday to May 1974. It was said to have been used by a group of commandos captured at a village of Abu Dis on the outskirts of Jerusalem on Friday.

DAH, Feb. 1 (R)—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Hafid Khaddam arrived today on a visit to Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency reported. The visit was part of a series of talks between the two countries. Mr. Khaddam's visit was believed to be part of a series of talks between the two countries. Mr. Khaddam's visit was believed to be part of a series of talks between the two countries.



The Ayatollah Khomeini has a heavy escort Thursday as he enters a car to take him from Tehran Airport, through the city, to the capital's main cemetery to honour the dead of the country's year-old 'Islamic Revolution.' (AP wirephoto)

To an audience agog with excitement

Khomeini to Bakhtiar: resign or face arrest

TEHRAN, Feb. 1 (Agencies)—The religious leader who wants to oust the Shah and turn Iran into an Islamic republic returned home in triumph today from 15 years of exile and told the government to resign or face arrest.

At least two million Iranians, maybe more, turned out to welcome Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as their future leader. Many massed on roads near the airport, where men of the Air Force armed with submachine guns provided security for the Ayatollah against a possible assassination attempt.

The army stayed off the streets and guarded only key military and civil installations such as the office of Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar who was appointed by the Shah before he fled out 16 days ago. Not a single bullet was reported to have been fired in the capital.

Ayatollah Khomeini went on the attack soon after stepping off his "Revolution Flight" from Paris. He told Dr. Bakhtiar to resign or be replaced by his own government, called for trial of the Shah and urged the army "to join the people."

Supporters thronged the Ayatollah's route from the airport to the Behesht-Zahra Cemetery, burial place of hundreds killed in the past years of clashes between anti-Shah demonstrators and troops.

He was forced to transfer from a jeep on the crowded roads to an Air Force helicopter for the final kilometre of the triumphal procession. Stamping crowds almost mobbed him when he touched down.

In his speech to the vast audience the Ayatollah's call to the army for support was a vital element. He also made plain that he intended to capitalise on his overwhelming constitutional support in the forthcoming constitutional battle with Dr. Bakhtiar and the absent Shah.

The army, believed still fiercely loyal to the Shah despite some defections, could well be the arbiter in the conflict of wills.

Ayatollah Khomeini branded the civilian Prime Minister as an American puppet and said the United States and Britain, regarded as the chief western allies of the Shah, "have ordered the army to keep him in power."

The Ayatollah's speech, his first on Iranian soil since he was exiled in 1964, was a frontal assault on the pillars of the Shah's once-absolute power.

He said that if Dr. Bakhtiar's three-week-old government tried to remain in power "we will arrest him and I will be the one who will choose the government."

Close aides said a provisional government dedicated to setting up an Islamic republic might be named in two or three days. That would be followed by a referendum and the election of a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution.

Dr. Bakhtiar, 63, a former opposition leader who supports some of the Ayatollah's ideals but wants a moderate compromise solution to the Iranian crisis, has steadfastly maintained that he will not resign.

TEHRAN, Feb. 1 (R)—Why did a picture of the Shah suddenly appear on television screens throughout Iran today during a live transmission of the Khomeini return from exile? It was anybody's guess in a country braced for the Islamic republican revolution which forced the Shah to leave his homeland. The picture flashed on television just as the cameras were focussed on Ayatollah Khomeini leaving the plane. The sudden display of the king's picture at a time when the revolution against him was at its height appeared full of political significance. Some viewers thought it indicated a coup by loyalist army officers. The first speculation was that the armed forces, which control the television station, objected to the absence of national anthem at the start of the transmission. Then an informed source told Reuters the authorities could not accept live nationwide screening of the many banners at the airport urging the establishment of Ayatollah Khomeini's "Islamic Republic."

Tito starts ME tour

KUWAIT, Feb. 1 (Agencies)—Yugoslav President Tito today started a four-country Middle East tour during which he is expected to call on Arab leaders to unite in efforts to resolve the conflict with Israel.

The 86-year-old President arrived in Kuwait, the first stop of his two-week tour which will also take him to Iraq, Syria and Jordan.

All four countries are generally opposed to the Egyptian agreement with Israel on a peace settlement reached at Camp David last year.

Apart from the Arab-Israeli conflict, President Tito is certain to examine the repercussions for the region of the upheavals in Iran, seek major credits from oil-rich Kuwait and Iraq for Yugoslavia, and discuss deep rifts in the 86-nation non-aligned movement, of which he is the only surviving founding father, diplomats in Belgrade said.

On the eve of his departure, President Tito received a personal message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Its contents were not officially disclosed, but well-informed sources said it dealt with the Middle East situation and other major international issues.

President Tito looked fit as he disembarked from his private Boeing 727 and was warmly greeted by the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, who accompanied him to inspect a guard of honour.

Kuwait and Yugoslav children presented the two heads of state with bouquets while a 21-gun salute was fired to greet President Tito.

Formal talks between the Kuwaiti and Yugoslav leaders will begin on Saturday.

Although Yugoslav spokesmen have given no details of President Tito's talks with the leaders of the four countries, the official Communist Party newspaper Borba made clear that Middle East problems would be the crucial topic.

Bilaterally, he is expected to seek an expansion of Yugoslav trade with wealthy Middle East countries, guarantees of continued oil supplies as well as loans and credits.

Diplomats said it was likely, although not certain, that President Tito would co-operate in Damascus with Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

President Tito has met Mr. Arafat several times in the past and exchanged a series of unpublished messages with him.

The sources said President Tito, making his first visit to Kuwait, might also raise the possibility of eventually establishing diplomatic relations with neighbouring Saudi Arabia—the world's biggest oil-exporter.

Deng ends U.S. official visit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (R)—Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping set out today on a cross-country tour after a three-day Washington stay in which he attacked the Soviet Union and Vietnam and gave qualified assurances on Taiwan.

As Mr. Deng headed into Atlanta, first stop on a five-day tour of Georgia, Texas and Washington state, a joint Chinese-American communique said his talks with President Carter highlighted many common points of view as well as differences.

"The two sides reviewed the international situation and agreed that in many areas they have common interests and share similar points of view. They also discussed those areas in which they have differing perspectives," the communique said.

The two countries also reaffirmed opposition to efforts by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or domination over others.

President Carter and Mr. Deng, who yesterday signed accords on scientific and cultural exchanges, said they had agreed to conclude others on trade, aviation, shipping and exchange of journalists.

INDIA, Feb. 1 (R)—Lebanese military authorities today used a man carrying a U.S. passport who was arrested in last week on suspicion of being connected with the car killing of Palestinian leader Abu Hassno 10 days ago. The man, said, the sources named the man as Douda Stacher, who was detained with a French passport. Mr. Rivault is expected to be released, the sources said.

SAUDI ARABIA, Feb. 1 (R)—Turkey has joined the Libyan Jamahiriya in pledging full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Libyan news agency JANA said today. In a dispatch monitored in London, Turkey's backing for the Palestinian cause was given in a communique at the end of a four-day official visit by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit. Mr. Ecevit arrived in Libya on Monday and political sources said the aim of the visit was to develop trade and economic ties.

SAUDI ARABIA, Feb. 1 (R)—Saudi Arabia has relaxed its foreign capital investment regulations to broaden industrialisation under the country's development plans. A royal decree, taking effect on Feb. 25, will exempt foreign capital ventures from income and corporate taxes for 10 years, provided there is at least 25 per cent of participation. The exemption period is now five years. The new terms of the previous Industries Protection and Management Act unchanged, but added a clause demanding foreign investments be accompanied by foreign expertise.

EGYPT, Feb. 1 (R)—Egyptian Minister of Defence, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, opened today an assembly plant for American tanks. Gen. Ali said the tanks were the first of the Arab Organisation for Industrialisation (AOI) formed by the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait. The building of a strong military force is a luxury but a must and the provision of military equipment needed scientific planning, Gen. Ali said.

Anomaly of life in Beirut to avoid endemic violence or be ensnared in it

By Alan Cowell

BEIRUT, Feb. 1—Amid its photographs of Beirut at a Lebanese weekly magazine recently devoted to a tale of a child's fashion show called "Ello Baby".

Young children were pictured modelling the latest fashions of a Beirut boutique specialising in children's wear: a three-piece white suit for a pre-teen boy, high tops and waistcoat for a girl in the same age group. The children were all smiling.

On the same day as the magazine appeared, another child, in another part of the city, unwittingly faced the same tragedy of her brief life.

May Khouri, a black-haired, brown-eyed girl aged 14, sat in a hospital bed, a black patch covering the right socket of her left eye, her right eye weeping at dawn with tears.

Surgeons had spent part of the night before removing the left eye after she was half-blinded during a sudden burst of fighting between troops of the 30,000-man Syrian Deterrent Force and rightist militias around her home in a Christian East Beirut suburb.

"I was asleep. Suddenly there was a huge explosion. The family was at home. There were flashes of light. I bang. My mother was making coffee and my sister was standing next to her. They were injured like me," she said.

Sister Marie Leonard, the white-clad hospital matron, asked up: painfully from listening to May's story, body had yet told the little girl that she did not have a mother or an elder sister anymore.

They were among the 20 killed in the four-hour artillery duel.

To the visitor returning to Beirut after an absence of more than two years, the Lebanese capital still displays harsh contrast between the privileged, delighting in the trappings of Western society, and the less fortunate—between those with the means to avoid the endemic violence, and those ensnared in it.

And yet it is a changed place, the pattern of its violence etched more deeply on its scarred features, the witness of some inhabitants more pronounced.

In the thoroughfares of the capital—the fiefdom of

roaming gunmen in the days of the 1975-76 civil war—attempts to restore at least an illusion of normality are much in evidence.

Restaurants stocked with everything from lobster to Austrian Kirschwasser are well patronised by the rich. Supermarkets and shops have reopened selling a wide and on occasions bizarre array of goods.

One shop has billed a display window with an entire range of telephones—some ornate, others art nouveau—a curious trade in a city where few telephone lines work efficiently.

In the magazine that chronicled the children's fashion show, the society pages, too, illustrate the anomalies of life here.

George and Leila Roueibeh, the reader is told, were with a "jolly group" at the Beebeater Club the other night, while Souad Kabbani "looked stunning in a gown of salmon pink" at her engagement party—a strangely tranquil picture of a city as volatile as sweating gelignite.

"We have to get back to normal standards," one society hostess explained. "If we do not try to rebuild our life, who will? We have lived through the war and somehow we must start again."

But a 37-year-old Christian housewife said: "We try and pretend it is normal. But it is an illusion. We live in our ghettos and I don't know how long it will be before we can again act normal. If we ever can."

Remarkable in Beirut's effort to act normally is the emergence of a new, moneyed class—a brash nouveau riche that thrives on ostentatious consumption.

"They made their money during the war," one long-time resident said, "trafficking in guns, looted goods, anything. The old money has gone with its owners to France or England or the Gulf States. The nouveau riche has replaced it."

To outsiders the idea of building a playground for the wealthy in the midst of a ruined city may appear strange. But it is happening here.

The wealthy paid between 600 and 1,000 Lebanese pounds (\$200-300) a head for a New Year's Eve dinner-dance at a slick new hotel on the seafloor—an occasion that satisfied the most extreme "see-and-be-seen" followers of Lebanon's new chic.

"A lot of outsiders find our society pages strange," said one attractive female editor from the weekly magazine, Monday Morning. "But it's the society pages many Lebanese turn to first. They want to see how women are doing their hair, what they are wearing."

It is a matter of dispute whether the civil war wrought any fundamental changes in Lebanese society. "Some people say it actually improved the city because it's not so gaudy and artificial now. It's more alive and politically aware," a resident of 12 years said.

But a 25-year-old Lebanese journalist declared: "It changed nothing. It only destroyed. It was never a revolution, just gang warfare."

Indeed the four years of upheaval Lebanon has experienced seem set to have dampened the wheel-and-deal spirit of its inhabitants.

Pavement stalls here offer anything from curlicued lamp fittings to contraband whisky and cigarettes. Bars illuminated by lurid red lights offer the prospect of solace to those whose need overcomes caution or financial consideration.

But the surface normality barely distracts from the violence that has taken deep root over the past four years.

Gunmen from Lebanese and Palestinian factions are present in their thousands. The firepower they command has mushroomed since the first days of the civil war when the vogue was for hand-portable weapons like automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenades. Now it is heavy artillery and rockets that dominate the arsenals.

The old commercial centre of the city, near the paralysed port, is still the scene of greatest destruction. The canyon-like thoroughfares between battered buildings are the domain of snipers and rival factions whose perennial confrontation erupts almost nightly in volleys of automatic weapons and grenade fire.

An estimated seven billion dollars will be needed to rebuild Beirut and restart an economy that once made Lebanon the Middle East's financial centre.

Even now the Lebanese pound (worth about 33 U.S. cents) is a strong, convertible currency, hardly eroded by the years of civil strife.

But this is scant comfort for most. Inflation has taken its toll, more than doubling the price of bread in the past four years, and untold thousands have become homeless refugees, caught in the waves of fighting that have ebbed and flowed across the land.

He had at one stage been expected to announce a revolutionary council in his speech today. The Ayatollah is scheduled to stay in Tehran for several days. He is then scheduled to go to the holy city of Qom, 130 kilometres south of here, where he first came to prominence as a fiery anti-Shah preacher in the 1950s.

In Washington, the United States today reacted cautiously to developments in Iran, saying only the administration was watching the situation closely and was concerned about the safety of U.S. citizens there.

"Obviously I am not in a position to interpret what the Ayatollah said. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter told reporters, "It is our firm desire for the restoration of peaceful conditions in Iran."

Israel reported worried about Khomeini's return

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 1 (R)—Israeli government officials expressed concern today about the return of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to Iran may ignite violent pan-Muslim extremism that could upset efforts to achieve Middle East peace. One official said Israel itself was reconciled to the loss of Iran as its chief oil supplier and as a valued customer for goods and services.

While regretting its financial losses, Israel was more worried about a "wave of pan-Muslim violence that may well set back efforts to reach a Middle East peace," the official said.

Israel has taken steps to assure its future oil needs by diversifying its sources of supply, another Israeli official said.

The Israeli official said there were "some signs of increasing pan-Muslim religious fanaticism already cropping up among Israel's 500,000 Arabs, as well as the million Arabs in the occupied areas."

"It is no longer just an anti-Israeli position based mainly on the Palestine Liberation Organisation," the official said.

"There are growing numbers of Arabs, both young and old, reverting to traditional dress and looking towards religious leaders for counsel and direction."

On the economic side, a government official said: "The Ayatollah and his aides have made it crystal-clear that if and when they take over, Iran will have no economic ties with Israel."

The government official said practically all Israeli nationals have returned safely from Iran.

"Many left despite pleas by Iranian farmers who swore to protect them with their own lives," the official said. "But we ordered the instructors back because religious fanatics were already accusing them of being spies."

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At Art Gallery of Ministry of Culture and Youth

Jordanian artist exhibits product of eight years' work in Germany

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN—Employing a unique style called "mixed technique", Mohammad Mustafa, one of Jordan's repatriated artists, is exhibiting some 40 art works Saturday at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibit is a collection of works he's produced over the last eight years in Germany.

"I'd like to show the people how I've improved," he told the Jordan Times in an interview. "I think one can see a marked technical improvement over this period."

Since 1968, Mr. Mustafa has held about 90 exhibitions in Europe, mainly in West Germany, France and Poland, where he has made his "mixed technique" style well known.

"I use different techniques individually, like oil, pastel, ink, pencil and spray paint," he explained, "but I prefer to use the mixed technique, which involves a combination of these different media. It's difficult, takes imagination and is a challenge."

A natural inclination when viewing Mr. Mustafa's works is to begin analysing the parts in the composition. "The person who sees these pictures has to really study them," he explained. "You really have to pick them apart to discover what's there. It's a bit like a puzzle, artistically speaking. They cannot be digested quickly. And every day one will discover something new."

Mohammad Mustafa's themes centre around people, reflecting their desires, moods, joys, fates and dreams. Being of Palestinian origin, he particularly wishes to express their feelings. However, he explained: "If you speak of one group or nationality only it's too limited. You have to include everyone. We are not the only people who have lost their rights and lands."

By reflecting the feelings of a world citizen, so to speak, he hopes to convey a more universal feeling and show the situation on a larger scale.

In line with his mixture of techniques, Mr. Mustafa's works also combine the abstract with realism. This he attributes to the mixture of his oriental mentality with his European training. "I learned realism in Jordan in my early years; the abstraction I learned in Germany."

Born at Malha, a village near Jerusalem, in December 1944 he became a refugee at the age of four. His family moved to Ramallah where he remained until 1963.



Untitled work by Mohammad Mustafa.

"Ever since I was a young boy I wanted to go to Germany," he said. "I had heard very much about the great German musicians like Beethoven and Bach and the great German artists. So I thought everyone there was a small Beethoven. Of course I was shocked when I first found that they were just normal people like me."

But this idea initially motivated him to go west and try to excel in the arts. At 19 he went to Germany with lots of enthusiasm but little money. "I just worked at first," he said, "because my family was poor and couldn't help me. I worked as a labourer on road construction in order to get enough money to get started."

He entered Wuppertal Art College in 1965, working part-time in a factory to support himself. "I studied in the morning for about four hours at the college then went from there to the factory until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. After that I would do my homework."

He completed his studies at the

art college in 1968 and then moved to Hamburg to study graphics for two years. After this he returned to Wuppertal for a two-year course in photography and reproduction.

In the meantime he became a member of the Professional Union of Artists in Nord Rhein Westfalen, rising to a leadership position in the organisation.

He returned to Jordan about six months ago with his German wife and two teenage daughters. Mr. Mustafa is now head of the technical staff in the printing department at the Royal Scientific Society and plans to remain in Jordan. He also intends to continue with his art work.

"I was very pleased to see that art in Jordan has progressed in many ways," he said. "It is not possible to compare the art of Europe to that of Jordan because they have a long history and many artists to draw from. But here in Jordan we are beginning with great enthusiasm. If we get support, I think we will arrive."



Untitled work by Mohammad Mustafa using mixed technique on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth.



Mohammad Mustafa views a work dedicated to the Year of the Child.



Untitled work by Mohammad Mustafa.



Venus from the 20th Century depicts the contrast between Mona Lisa, representing the pinnacle of art, and the degradation of today.

Prime minister announces new projects for Zarqa

AMMAN, Feb. 1 (JNA)—Prime Minister Mudar Badran today discussed with officials from the Zarqa District and heads of municipal councils various public services in their areas and explained the government's policy in carrying out different projects.

The government, Mr. Badran said, has worked out a plan for expanding medical services in the district including the construction of a medical city, the opening of seven medical health centres and the establishing of a comprehensive health centre at the Birein sub-district.

The Health Ministry 1979 budget, amounting to JD 14 million, which is double that of last year, will enable it to carry out the new projects within a comprehensive medical plan for the country, the prime minister said.

In a drive to curb pollution, he said a sewerage system will soon be constructed in the city of Zarqa, and also several roads will be built to connect villages surrounding the city.

The prime minister said the government is also concerned with constructing schools in the district and will be extending support to sports activities. In this con-

nection, the prime minister said it was decided to grant the Zarqa municipal council JD 10,000 for the maintenance and expansion of a sports ground at the city's Janna'a quarter.

In connection with state-owned land, the prime minister said special committees are currently studying cases where several buildings had been set up on such land and the government will by no means condone any encroachment on state property.

In his meeting with the officials Mr. Badran also spoke about the government's policy to increase fuel quotas to Zarqa, and announced the government's decision to increase allocations to the Zarqa Municipality by JD 72,614 to help it carry out public services.

During the meeting the prime minister also announced a government grant of JD 8,000 to charitable societies in the district of Zarqa and expressed the government's willingness to support child centre's projects.

The Prime Minister also heard various views from the officials and heads of municipal councils and received their requests for the improvement of public services.



Maralyn Monroe by Mohammad Mustafa using mixed technique (Photos by Alan Mardoch)

The region waits

THE EXPECTANT MOOD with which Iranians have greeted the return of the Ayatollah Khomeini, discussed in this space yesterday, and the implications of his announced intention to form an Islamic republic, are also being felt in other parts of the Middle East. The "Islamic revival" symbolised by Khomeini (and now the fashionable subject of lurid speculation in the Western press) is not a development which the countries of this region can greet with total equanimity.

But their concern stems as much from the fact that Khomeini is such an unknown quantity, and that his proposed Islamic republic has no apparent prototype, as from any fears that Iran's religio-revolutionary fervour must necessarily sweep all the other states of the region along in its wake. It is the political, and not the religious, implications of Khomeini's return which are being most closely watched.

One aspect of reactions to the events in Iran has been the reappearance of a powerful animus in the non-Muslim world against Islam itself. The same commentators who are prepared to slander and defame a faith held and lived by hundreds of millions around the world would be offended in the extreme if, say, Christianity were to be equated only with Belfast, Jonestown or the rightist gunmen of Beirut.

This is not to say that Shi'ite rulers of Iraq, who once expelled Khomeini, or the officially atheistic Soviet Union, which harbours a huge Muslim minority, or the mostly Sunni Gulf states, with their growing immigrant populations, are not apprehensive about the possible ramifications of militant Shi'ite rule in Tehran or Qom.

But this apprehensiveness extends to all Iran's neighbours—notably Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan—in the way that any revolutionary development would do in an inherently unstable region with yawning social, ethnic and economic contradictions. It is not solely an Islamic phenomenon. And to let it become so is to play into the hands of those who are anxious to see this region fall into division and disarray.

It is thus worth noting that the Israelis are already fanning the embers with perfervid admonitions that "there is now a real danger that the Middle East...will be destabilised by a pan-Muslim movement of religious fanatics just as peace seemed to be around the corner." Such tendentious stridency should serve as warning enough that our true response to the changing realities in our region must be, as Syria and Iraq are epitomising, a renewed commitment to the course of unity.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'i Thursday expressed astonishment that the Egyptian press, "among all the world's information media," is opposing the unification moves being taken by Syria and Iraq "as though there is a full coordination between the Egyptian and Israeli press in this respect!"

The newspaper says that in one day the Cairo daily Al Akhbar wrote about alleged repressive manifestations in these two Arab countries, while the weekly Akher Sa'a talked also about alleged differences between the two Syrian and Iraqi Baath party wings. The Israeli radio was quick to reproduce the Egyptian press commentaries in full.

"Is this a return to the last phases of the Arab rule in Spain? Or is it another manifestation of Arab decline in the twentieth century, that joins Egypt and Israel in one string? Al Ra'i bitterly asks.

AL DUSTOUR finds it difficult to speculate much on the decision President Jimmy Carter will take by the weekend to determine the best way of getting out of the blind alley into which the Middle East peace process has entered.

It says what attracts attention is that White House spokesman Jody Powell on Wednesday ruled out any invitation to President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin to hold a new summit unless a certain amount of flexibility was shown by the two countries, so that the U.S. president would not waste his and the others' time and raise false hopes. This is so, the paper says, particularly as such a decision is usually preceded by reports from the authoritaries concerned including one which Mr. Alfred Atherton has prepared on his unsuccessful mission in the area.

There is no doubt that what Mr. Powell has said sbrouds President Carter's expected decision with more vagueness, because a call to another Camp David was the remaining possibility following the failure of both Mr. Cyrus Vance and Mr. Atherton. Al Dustour thinks that the situation in Iran and any possible future developments there will effect the nature of that decision and probably would lead to its postponement. The newspaper suggests that a more apt decision is to bring back the whole issue to the world forum where the United States, the Soviet Union, the European community and the Arab participants would be able to make a just and comprehensive peace and "tame" Israel into accepting it.

This requires a courageous step on the part of Jimmy Carter.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by Clara Mezghagopian. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and during regular hours in the afternoon.

French Film.

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Robert Bresson entitled "Au hazard Balhazard", at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

Jordan Weekly

Calendar

(Week of Feb. 2 - 8)

EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: An exhibition of British medical journals is on display at the British Council library Reading Room. The display, which ends on Feb. 7, can be seen during regular library hours.

FRIDAY, February 2: The British Council presents an exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by Clara Metzbagopian. The exhibition will be open in the hall from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., on Friday and Sunday, and during normal office hours in the afternoon. This exhibit ends on Feb. 8.

SATURDAY, February 3: An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Ann Wiegand is on display at the American Centre. The exhibit can be visited daily except Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., ending on Feb. 10.

SUNDAY, February 4: The Department of Culture and Arts presents a painting exhibition by Mohammad Moustafa at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition opens at 1:00 p.m. and continues daily till Feb. 11.

MONDAY, February 5: A week long exhibition of photos depicting the cities of Novgorod and Pskov in the U.S.S.R. is on display at the Soviet Cultural Centre during regular hours.

TUESDAY, February 6: The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition entitled "Photography as Documentation" opening today at 5:00 p.m. and running until Feb. 10. The exhibition presents a survey of contemporary art in West Germany. Opening hours are 9:00 to 12:00 a.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

FILMS

FRIDAY, February 2: The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Robert Bresson entitled "An Hazard Balthazard" (1966) starring Anne Wiazemsky, Francois Laforge, Nathalie Joyant and Walter Green. The film is in black and white, French version with subtitles in Arabic. Curtain is at 7:30 p.m., and it will be repeated at the same time on Saturday and Sunday.

At the Soviet Cultural Centre, a repeat of the film "We Will Live Till Monday," an educational feature, is showing at 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 8: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a film about a hero of the Second World War entitled "The Strong in Spirit" at 6:00 p.m.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

TUESDAY, February 6: The French Cultural Centre presents two documentaries at 7:30 p.m. about life in the oceans. The first is by Jacques Cousteau entitled "La glace et le feu" (French version), and the second is "La planete bleue" (Arabic version).

Soviet, Jordanian aides

bilateral ties discuss

AMMAN, Feb. 1 (JNA)—The vice-head of the Near East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Oleg Grinevsky today discussed with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Hassan al-Hajj, the latest Middle East developments and further promotion of Jordanian-Soviet cooperation in the economic and cultural fields. The meeting was attended by the Soviet Ambassador in Jordan Rafeek Nishanov.

Grinevsky arrived here yesterday on a visit to his current tour of the region.

Hijaz Railway committee

reviews tender offers

AMMAN, Feb. 1 (JNA)—The committee for the Hijaz Railway project is today reviewing tender bids for a feasibility study of the project.

The meeting is attended by the secretary of the Jordanian Ministry of Labour, Mr. Hashem al-Tajer, the under-secretary of the Syrian Ministry of Transport, under-secretary of the Saudi Ministry of Communications and representatives of the firms submitting the bids.

Mr. al-Tajer said at the end of the meeting that the committee would submit a recommendation as to which firm is to conduct the economic feasibility study to the higher committee for the railway when it meets in Amman during February.

The higher committee consists of the Jordanian and Syrian ministers of transport and the Saudi minister of communications.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,965	6,550	6,560	6,550
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	916	14,300	—	14,320
Jordan Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	1,155	—	—	17,250
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	183	1,750	1,780	1,750
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	2,496	1,040	1,060	1,040
Jordan Mining Co.	JD 1,000	95	0,950	0,960	0,950
Jordan Electric Co.	JD 1,000	255	—	—	1,340
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	681	0,920	0,940	0,930
Bank of Jordan	JD 1,000	471	7,250	7,400	7,250
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	250	1,250	—	1,250
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	730	7,260	7,350	7,300
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	730	—	0,740	0,730
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	71	0,710	—	0,710

Total volume traded, Thursday, Feb. 1 JD 9,998
Total number of shares traded: 5,425

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Industrial Development Bonds	JD 5,000	78	15	79	5,225
	JD 5,000	123	24	80	5,160
	JD 5,000	30	6	82	5,050
	JD 5,000	25	5	85	5,080

Total volume traded: JD 256

Accelerator to launch nuclear research at U. of J.

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Paving the way for nuclear research in Jordan, the Physics Department at the University of Jordan is now adding a five million electron volt (MeV) Van de Graaff accelerator to its collection of research tools. With this new machine, researchers in the kingdom will be able to perform a variety of highly sophisticated and accurate analyses with applications in nuclear physics, chemistry, medicine, biology, geology and agriculture.

The accelerator, purchased from the American manufacturer, High Voltage Engineering Corp., is a gift from the German government to the university.

"This accelerator is perhaps the highest research machine Jordan will get for several years," Dr. Issa Shahin, acting Chairman of the Physics Department said. "It is a medium sized accelerator but the biggest of the one-belt, single-terminal machines."

The idea to acquire the accelerator actually began a number of years ago. Dr. Issa Khubeis, Chairman of the Physics Department, told the Jordan Times in an interview that when he came to the university 14 years ago to establish the Physics Department, one of his main aims was to have research facilities at the university level.

"From my experiences in Europe and the United States I felt a machine like this Van de Graaff was one of the most suitable for research, mainly because of its versatility. At that time, of course, such a machine was just a dream," he noted, "because of the cost and personnel needed to operate it."

The university submitted the project to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with a request for financial aid to purchase a smaller machine. UNESCO, however, refused saying it did not sponsor atomic projects in general and, in principle, was concerned with education not research.

"So we began working on other possibilities," Dr. Khubeis said. "One of those prospects was the Germans. We asked the German government if it was possible to get help in setting up our research facilities."

Research machines have certain infrastructural requirements. It is necessary to have either a mechanical or electrical workshop for producing and repairing machinery. "The Germans agreed to finance a mechanical workshop and operate a training programme for our people here and in Germany. They sent people here as advisors and we sent some people to Germany to be trained in fine mechanics. Six people have already been trained, some for four years and some for two. They are now on the job in the workshop doing excellently," he said.

After setting up the workshop, the German government's aid organisation, the Bundesministerium für Zusammenarbeit, agreed to provide the university with four large research instruments: an electron microscope, a nuclear magnetic resonance machine, a helium liquefier and a Van de Graaff accelerator.

The electron microscope, the first in Jordan, was delivered two years ago and is being used in the university's Biology Department. The nuclear magnetic resonance machine is operating in the Chemistry Department. The helium liquefier, a machine capable of going to very low temperatures (around absolute zero Kelvin), was delivered but then returned for repairs because it had been damaged during shipment. The accelerator was delivered about nine months ago and is presently waiting for the completion of the building.

"We expect the building to be finished in about six months," Dr. Khubeis said. "It will take another six months to install the machine. So it should be operating in a year's time."

The building is being constructed by Bustami Contracting Company, a Jordanian firm. The cost, JD 170,000, is being financed by the University of Jordan. The accelerator will be assembled by a team of experts from High Voltage in cooperation with a team from the university.

One of the prime applications of the accelerator, he said, will be for research on some of the rare elements in Jordan. "We will be investigating all the elements in the ores of Jordan, for instance in phosphates, potash, copper and any others which are locally available. With this machine we can identify the type and quantities of elements in a sample better than any geologist."

By using a technique called proton induced X-ray analysis (or PIXE), a method unique to the accelerator, scientists can identify elements to an accuracy of one part per million while chemical analyses, at best, can only get 300 to 200 parts per million. So in analysis work the accelerator will be very useful. For medicine, researchers will be able to study tissue and cancer problems. Nuclear physicists will be able to perform trace element analyses. Chemists and geologists can map chemical and mineral structures and so on.

The nuclear accelerator operation is based on the principle of the Van de Graaff generator, a simple electrostatic device which one learns about in basic physics. The basic Van de Graaff consists of two columns with a metallic sphere on top. A woolen cloth is wrapped around two axes—one in the sphere and one at the base of the columns—forming a belt.

In the sphere, or terminal, there is also a copper brush which rubs against the woolen cloth. As the belt revolves it picks up an electrostatic charge and carries it up to the copper brush which in turn transfers it to the metallic sphere. The terminal sphere continues to accumulate charge on its surface until it reaches its discharge level.

The discharged ions then accelerate down the columns toward the ground. In the accelerator, the positive ions, electrons or solid micron sized particles from the terminal are collimated into a single beam. The beam is then manipulated by electromagnets for the desired experiments.

The University of Jordan's accelerator is the vertical type, which means the ion terminal is at the top of a tower, similar to the basic Van de Graaff generator.

"This accelerator has an analysing magnet at the base of the tower with a mass energy product of 127. That means the beam can be bent 90 degrees whenever the beam's energy times mass is 127. If the beam has an energy of 4 MeV with 30 - 32 masses, we can analyse it because it will be bent by the magnet into the analysing tube," Dr. Khubeis explained.

Following the analysing magnet comes the switching magnet. On this machine there are seven channels, as the switching magnet diverts the beam into seven different channels or tubes.

"At first we will only have two channels," he said, "but in the future we will expand our program. The reason for starting with only two channels is purely financial. Dr. Khubeis explained that each channel with all the pipes, magnets and equipment costs about \$40,000.

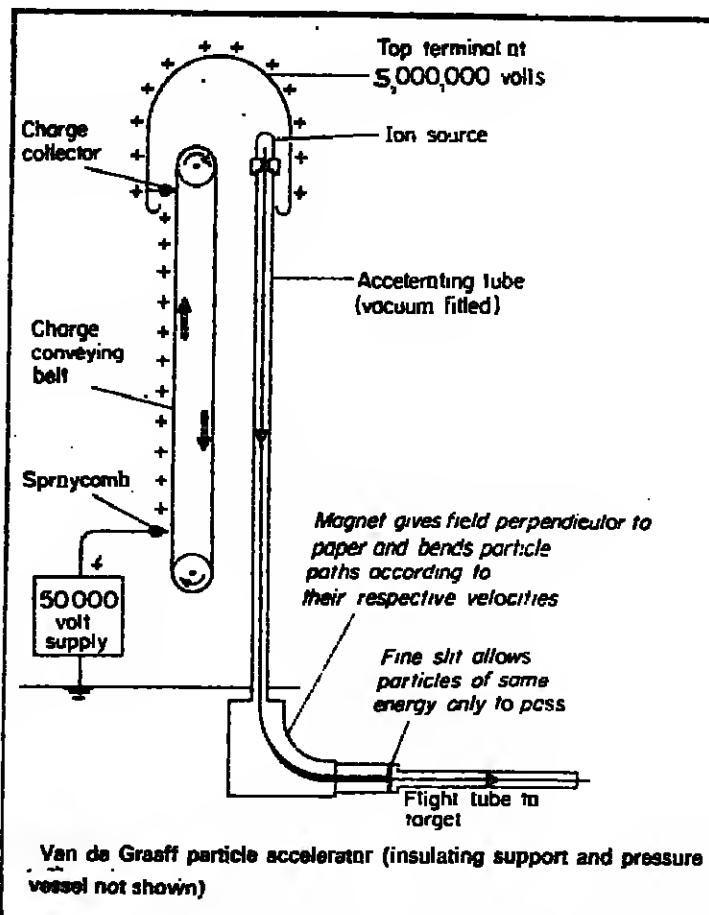
The total cost of the machine, including some of the accessories was \$500,000. "We bought it in 1974 and the price we paid at that time was the price for 1974. It would cost a lot more nowadays," he said.

Aside from vertical accelerators there are the horizontal models which are actually more common and more advantageous. The horizontal models can reach greater sizes and avoid some problems found in the vertical models, such as the regular accumulation of dirt on the high voltage parts and part sag and fatigue.

However, the vertical model is ideal for a restricted space as it is more compact. "If we had started from scratch in the designing of the university layout we might have gotten a horizontal one," Dr. Shahin said, "but we just didn't have the space." The building which will house the accelerator is located next to the physics building at the university.

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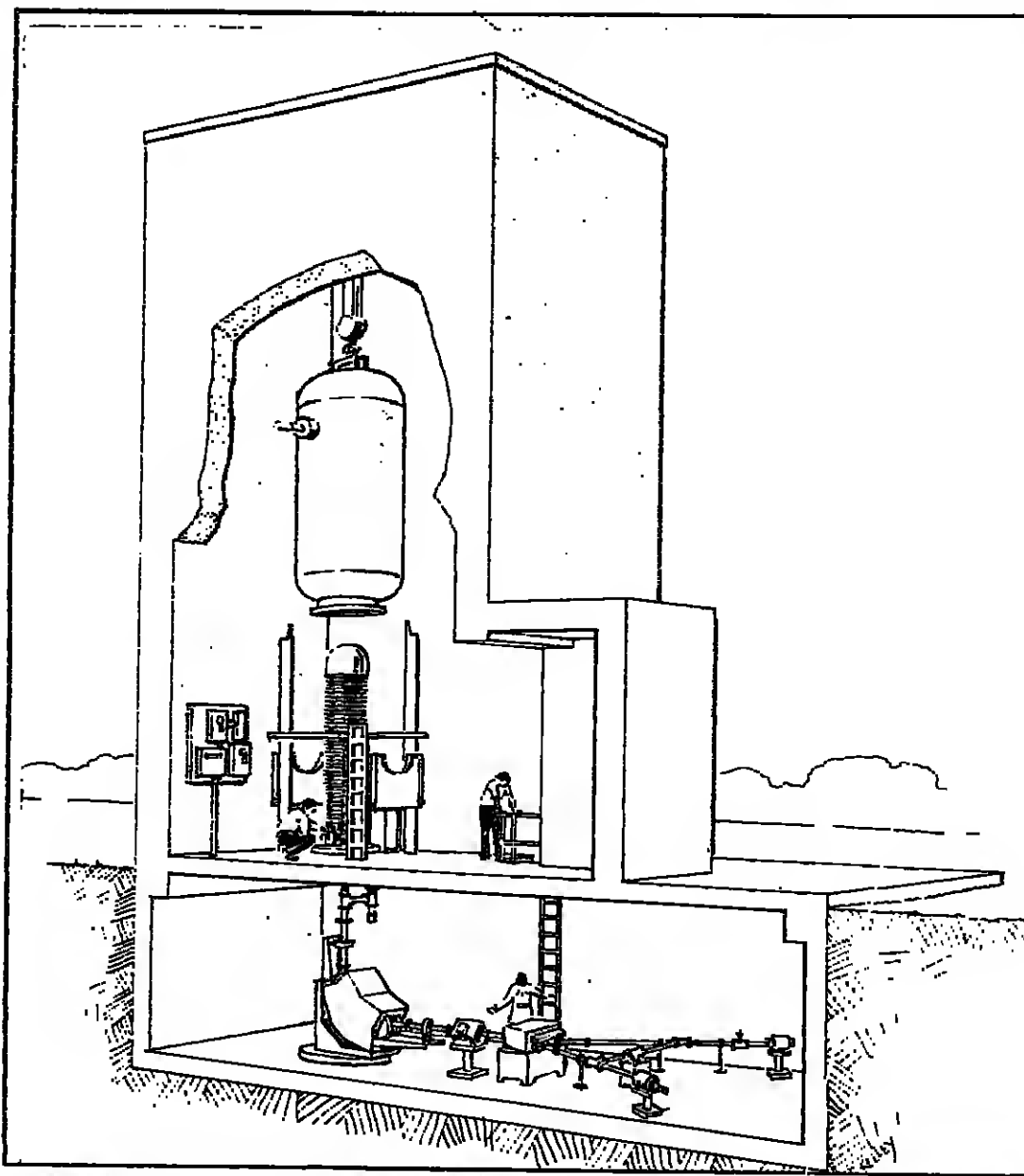
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This scale model of the 5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator being set up at the University of Jordan shows the high voltage terminal in the centre of the ground floor room with the pressure chamber suspended overhead. Below ground the beam is

diverted 90 degrees by the analysing magnet and directed into two channels by a switching magnet. At the end of the channels or tubes are quadrupole lens systems for accurately focussing the beam on a target.

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The Other Zionism

By I.F. Stone

The following is the second part of an article reprinted from the September 1978 issue of Harper's magazine. Harper's 1978.

A question of balance

LOOKING BACKWARD, the basic problem between the two nationalisms was so acute that it would have been miraculous if the moderates had won out and resolved the issue peacefully. The basic question was Jewish immigration, which grew so rapidly after the rise of Hitler to power in 1933 that the Arabs feared—quite rightly, as it turned out—that they might soon be swamped and become a minority in what they regarded as their own land. They protested that they were being asked to pay the price for persecution of the Jews in Nazi Germany and in Eastern Europe. But from the Zionist point of view, immigration with the rise of Hitler had become a life-or-death question for the Jewish people.

Even before World War II, it became clear that many millions of Jews—indeed, the 6 million who died in the Holocaust—could only be saved by being moved out of Europe before Hitler unleashed the war. The case was stated with passionate eloquence and prophetic vision by the poet Vladimir Jabotinsky, founding father of the Revisionists, the extreme nationalist right wing of the Zionist movement, in his testimony in 1937 before the Royal Commission in London set up under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to investigate the Arab uprising of 1936. Jabotinsky, speaking more truly than he could have known, said the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe were "facing an elemental calamity, a kind of social earthquake." Jabotinsky despaired of "really bringing before you a picture of what that Jewish hell looks like." But, he said, "we have got to save millions." The number might be "one-third of the Jewish race, half of the Jewish race, or a quarter of the Jewish race." And he recognized that "if the process of evacuation is allowed to develop, as it ought to be allowed to develop, there will soon be reached a moment when the Jews will become a majority in Palestine."

This, of course, is what the Arabs feared, and this was the root cause of the Arab uprising that the Peel Commission was set up to investigate. "I have the profoundest feeling for the Arab case," Jabotinsky told the commission. But, he added, "no tribunal has ever had the luck of trying a case where all the justice was on the side of one party and the other party had no case whatsoever." He thought the determining consideration should be "the decisive terrible balance of need." He said there was no question of "ousting the Arabs," but that Palestine "on both sides of the Jordan" could hold many millions more of both Jews and Arabs. He asked for a Jewish state, with rights of unlimited immigration, and argued that the Arabs already had several national states and soon were to have many more. This, in substance, has remained the basic argument of the main-line Zionists to this day. The Palestinian Arabs, in effect, were to bear the burden of the crisis created by Hitler and the unwillingness of the

Western powers, including the United States, to open their doors in time to the doomed masses of European Jewry.

The legacy of the Other Zionism

THE MAJORITY ELEMENTS in Zionism finally adopted the Jewish-state demand of the right-wing revisionists in December, 1942, at the Biltmore Conference in New York. Even then, as the article on the Biltmore Program in the *Encyclopaedia of Zionism and Israel* explains, "Non-Zionist groups such as the American Jewish Committee regarded the Biltmore Programme as a victory for the 'extreme' Zionist position, since it called for an independent Jewish Palestine rather than the mere lifting of barriers to future Jewish immigration." But only a Jewish state would allow unlimited immigration of Jews: this was the dilemma. At the time the Biltmore Programme was adopted, the Holocaust was still a well-kept secret. The first leak to the outside world, according to Raul Hilberg's monumental and heartbreaking account, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, was picked up by a Swedish diplomat on the Warsaw-Berlin express from a talkative Nazi official in the summer of 1942. But his report was kept secret by his own government. The full dimensions of the catastrophe were not "even imagined," Ms. Hanis writes of the Biltmore Conference, "and most Zionists were thinking and speaking in terms of millions of Jewish refugees after the war."

Even so, resistance to a Jewish state was still a powerful undercurrent in the movement. The vote at the Biltmore was 21 to 4 for the new programme. The four negative votes were cast by Hashomer Hatzair, the Marxist Zionists, who called instead for a binationalist Palestine. They argued that the alternative to binationalism would be partition, and partition would mean war with the Arabs. Events soon proved they were right.

Four months before the Biltmore Conference, a group of Zionist dissidents, among them two American Jews, Judah Magnes and Henrietta Szold, founded Ihud (Unity), an organization whose purpose was to establish friendly contact with the Arabs and to work for a binational solution.

Magnes testified for Ihud in 1947 before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine in favour of a binational state. After the United Nations had voted for the partition of Palestine between an Arab and a Jewish state, with economic and other links between them, Magnes pressed for the establishment of a Semitic Confederation, including Israel, as a means of preventing the war he saw would result. Again, he was unsuccessful. With the 1948 war and the establishment of a Jewish state, the binational movement came to an end, but not the Other Zionism, which continued to struggle for justice to the Arabs in Israel, as later in the occupied territories, and for Arab-Jewish reconciliation.

Of the Other Zionist pioneers, Smilansky lived to make a last passionate cry for justice to the Arabs shortly before he died in 1953. The occasion was the passage by the Knesset of the Land Requisition Law of 1953, which legalized the expropriation of Arab lands. He wrote:

When we came back to our country after having been evicted 2,000 years ago, we called ourselves "daring" and we rightly complained before the whole world that the gates of the country were shut. And now when they (Arab refugees) dared to return to their country where they lived for 1,000 years before they

were evicted or fled, they are called "intruders" and shot in cold blood. Where are you, Jews? Why do we not at least, with a generous hand, pay compensation to these miserable people?... And do we sin only against the refugees? Do we not treat the Arabs who remain with us as second-class citizens?... Did a single Jewish farmer raise his hand in the parliament in opposition to a law that deprived Arab peasants of their land?... How does it sit solitary, in the city of Jerusalem, the Jewish conscience?

Yet the center of moral gravity in the Zionist movement has moved steadily rightward. It is hard to find any trace of that prophetic ethic and that compassion in Prime Minister Begin. He symbolizes what Hans Kohn, another of the early binationalists and a noted historian of nationalism, once called the moral "double-bookkeeping" that is so widely accepted in modern nationalism everywhere—a twofold scale of moral judgement, defining the same action as right for oneself but wrong in the neighbour. Nothing could point up more the contrast between the Smilansky view and Begin's than a footnote Begin appended to his story of the Deir Yassin massacre in his book *The Revolt: Story of the Irgun*. Begin defends the way the Irgun wiped out the Arab village of Deir Yassin near Jerusalem in the 1948 war as a military necessity. He even claims that the Irgun sacrificed the element of surprise to warn the villagers the attack was coming. But in a footnote he notes with undisguised satisfaction that the "wild tales of Irgun butchery" that resulted were so terrifying that Arabs throughout Palestine "were seized with limitless panic and started to flee for their lives. This mass flight soon turned into a mad, uncontrollable stampede. Of the about 800,000 Arabs who lived on the present territory of the state of Israel, only some 165,000 are still living there. The political and economic significance of this development can hardly be overestimated. Neither can Begin's cold-blooded nationalistic calculation.

There is no greater, more fundamental, and longstanding threat to Israel's survival than such an attitude toward the Arabs among whom the Israelis must find a way to live. Despite the changes wrought by thirty years of development and four wars, it is remarkable how little the situation has altered since the days when the Other Zionism was still pleading for a binationalist solution. The choice is still: Either a life in common or a partitioned Palestine. Nothing could more dramatically demonstrate that the same old choice is inescapable than Begin's conduct in office. Though the government he heads controls all of Palestine west of the Jordan, he will not declare the occupied territories part of Israel, lest he thereby transform the present Jewish state into an Arab-Jewish state in which the Arabs might be, or soon become, the majority. Begin is equally unwilling to accept the only just alternative and allow the Palestinians to build a life of their own in the so-called occupied territories. The Arabs fear that he plans instead to encroach on the land left them by expanding Jewish settlements and gradually forcing more Arabs to emigrate.

No matter what the choice, the two peoples must live together, either in the same Palestinian state or side by side in two Palestinian states. But either solution requires revival of the Other Zionism, a recognition that two peoples—not one—occupy the same land and have the same rights. This is the path to reconciliation, and reconciliation alone can guarantee Israel's survival. Israel can exhaust itself in new wars. It can commit suicide. It can pull down the pillar on itself and its neighbours. But it can live only by reviving that spirit of fraternity and justice and conciliation that the Prophets preached, and the Other Zionism sought to apply. To go back and study the Other Zionism is for dissidents like myself to draw comfort in loneliness, to discover fresh sources of moral strength, and to find the secret of Israel's survival.

Reading is living



STUTTGART, West Germany
The average family in West Germany spends roughly D.M. 250 a year on books. Here people visit a Stuttgart new book fair where some of the 40,000 new books of 1978 were on display.

Kids !
Kids !
Kids !

Russian children
enjoy the beach
on a sunny day
(TASS).



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سكيا من لاجل

Collapse of Andreotti government could lead to general elections

ROME, Feb. 1 (R)—Italy today begins the complex process which will lead to its 41st government since the fall of fascism, following last night's resignation of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. President Sandro Pertini accepted the premier's resignation but asked him to stay on as caretaker until his successor is chosen—a task which last year took more than two months.

Mr. Penini must first consult with Italy's two living former presidents, then with leaders of all parties represented in parliament. On the basis of these talks, which should end on Saturday, he will choose a potential premier and ask him to try to form a government.

Mr. Andreotti is likely to be given the first chance to succeed himself, but if neither he nor any other candidate can resolve the disputes which led to the collapse of his ten-month old administration, general elections will be called.

Mr. Andreotti led a minority Christian democratic government backed in parliament by the communists, socialists, social democrats and republicans. The alliance was forged by late Premier Aldo Moro, who was on his way to parliament to oversee his birth when he was kidnapped on March 16 last year.

It fell apart last Friday when the communists, second largest party in the lower house, accused the Christian democrats of reneging on their promise of greater con-

sultation in exchange for left-wing support.

The communists renewed their call for cabinet seats in a government of national unity—a demand the Christian democrats, who have ruled alone or in coalition for the last 30 years, have always refused.

The communists are thought to have ended the pact with their traditional enemies because it appeared to be losing them grassroots support and to be bringing them little benefit.

The Christian democrats could muster a majority against the communists in parliament only with the support of the third-placed socialists. A coalition on this basis has ruled Italy several times since the war, most recently in 1974, but seems unlikely at present.

If none of the three leading parties makes concessions, President Pertini could seek a compromise figure acceptable to both left and right.

The alternative is new general elections. All major parties have said they do not want them, recalling that those held in June 1976

produced inconclusive results.

But no Italian parliament since the war has ever run its full five years, and in the absence of the patient skill of Aldo Moro to create another compromise, elections may be the inevitable result of the process which begins today.

Following call for anti-USSR alliance

Deng begins tour of U.S. industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (R)—Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, after calling for a world alliance against the Soviet Union and issuing new indirect warnings to Vietnam, leaves Washington today for a five-day tour designed to show him America's industrial strength.

Mr. Deng, architect of China's economic expansion and drive to the West, will get a firsthand look at the latest production techniques of the auto, aircraft and oil-drilling industries.

All are key areas in which China must advance rapidly if it is to reach Mr. Deng's ambitious goal of becoming an advanced industrial power by the year 2000.

The potential of cashing in on such a trade bonanza will not be lost on American executives as they lay on a red-carpet welcome at the various plants Mr. Deng will visit.

But the focus remained on Mr. Deng's comments on the Soviet Union. Yesterday, winding up three days of official engagements in Washington, he took another slap at Moscow.

The United States, Japan, Europe and the Third World, he said, should unite with China against what he called the danger to peace posed

by the Soviet Union.

He said he had told President Carter during their talks: "We must deal in a down-to-earth way with Soviet hegemonism"—China's way of referring to what it feels are Soviet global expansionist ambitions.

The vice-premier said he was not proposing a formal pact, but "a common understanding of the situation and common efforts." They (the Russians) will not be able to disregard the opposition of the people of the whole world." Earlier Mr. Deng called the Soviet Union the cause of all turmoil in the world.

Mr. Deng, both in interviews and in a meeting two days ago with almost the entire U.S. Senate, also issued clear warnings to Vietnam. "We cannot allow Vietnam to run wild everywhere," he told senators. "In the interest of world peace and stability we may be forced to do what we do not like to do."

Senator George McGovern said Mr. Deng's words were reckless and a clear threat of war against Vietnam that risked a wider conflict that could be destructive to China, the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia.

Black leader in Rhodesia's interim government says: Smith's resignation 'vital' for new government

SALISBURY, Feb. 1 (R)—The party of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the three black leaders in Rhodesia's interim government, yesterday demanded that Prime Minister Ian Smith withdraw from office when a new government is elected in April.

The bishop's United African National Council (UANC) said Mr. Smith's resignation was vital for the new black-dominated government's chances of winning international acceptance after the April 29 elections.

Mr. Smith won a smashing referendum triumph recently

when the country's whites overwhelmingly approved proposals for a new constitution and one-man, one-vote elections. Of 67,838 whites who voted—almost 72 per cent of the registered electorate—57,269 said "yes", 9,805 said "no" and 764 spoiled their ballot papers in protest against the poll being held at all.

But the prime minister's own plans remained in doubt. Sources inside his Rhodesian Front party said Mr. Smith planned to retire from politics and would not stand in the April election.

But other informed political sources said Mr. Smith would go

only if Britain and the United States backed the interim government's plans for an end to outright white supremacy. Otherwise, the sources said, Mr. Smith would continue in cabinet office under a black prime minister.

But Bishop Muzorewa's council said in a statement that Mr. Smith's withdrawal was needed so that the world would see that he was no longer "running the show."

Council spokesman David Mukome told Reuters: "If Mr. Smith stays on in the national government after the April elections, he will be used as an excuse by the outside world to eny us recognition. And the critics would have a point."

The transitional government aims to set up a national unity coalition after the April ballot in which whites, who make up less than four per cent of the population, would hold up to 28 per cent of cabinet seats—a scheme believed to have been drawn up by Mr. Smith.

If Mr. Smith stays on, he is widely expected to demand the defence portfolio. "He would get defence if he asked for it," said Mr. Mukome, whose party confidently predicts victory in the election. "But his presence there would be justification for continued hostility by the Patriotic Front."

Throughout the referendum campaign, Mr. Smith stressed to whites that the Salisbury coalition's plans for a peaceful transition to predominantly black rule in the face of Patriotic Front enmity would depend on British and American support.

And Mr. Smith, 59, has often said he would only retire from 30 years in politics if he was confident Rhodesia was set on a stable course.

Referendum not adequate

Britain said yesterday the referendum in Rhodesia among the whites there was not an adequate test of whether the Salisbury government's settlement plan was acceptable to the people as a whole.

"The proposals have been approved by the majority of the 93,000 white electors. But none of the three million adult Africans in Rhodesia was entitled to vote on them," the Foreign Office said.

It added that, in the British and United States view, the best prospect of ending bloodshed in Rhodesia lay in an attempt to find a wider agreement.

This should involve both the transitional government of Premier Smith and the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Thai premier on way to Britain, U.S.

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (R)—Prime Minister Kriangsak Chulanong leaves for London today on his way to the United States where he is expected to voice Thailand's concern to President Carter over fighting in neighbouring Kampuchea (Cambodia). Mr. Kriangsak, accompanied by seven cabinet ministers, will spend days in Britain for talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan, beginning the 13-day U.S. visit on Sunday. Thai officials would explain Thailand's neutrality in the Kampuchean conflict, emphasise the improved political climate in his country for American investment. He was also expected to discuss arms supplies to Thailand, the Indochina refugee problem and government's narcotics control efforts with the U.S. administration.

Moroccan official admits part in drug ring

RABAT, Feb. 1 (R)—A police chief in the north Moroccan Mountains admitted in court yesterday that he took part in operations to smuggle hashish out of the country. Ali Beldi Soudani, chief of the gendarmes brigade at Foras, is one of people facing charges of running a drug smuggling ring which have exported at least 20 tons of hashish in fishing boats to the sea. Mr. Soudani told the court he helped the smugglers by ensuring roads were not patrolled by gendarmes, and by contacting the radio and with torch signals at night.

Deng to meet with Japanese premier

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (R)—Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping have talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira during a two-day unofficial visit to Japan next week on his way home from the States, the Foreign Ministry said today. There is no fixed agenda for the talks. But Japan's relations with China and the Soviet Union would be discussed as well as the situation in Asia. A spokesman Mr. Ohira might also convey to Mr. Deng South Korea's wish to contact with China, which was expressed here this week by a party of South Korean members of parliament.

U.S. economic indicators bring no joy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (R)—The U.S. economy will slow down head for a possible recession later this year, according to government statistics issued yesterday. The Commerce Department said a series of leading indicators, designed to forecast future economic activity, dropped by 0.5 per cent in December, the second consecutive monthly decline. Economists point out that it would take a decline in a row for quick judgement to be made about the state of the economy. But they say two such sizeable successive drops—the index also dropped by 0.5 per cent in November—would be significant.

UNHCR team, Vietnam to discuss refugees

MANILA, Feb. 1 (R)—A team from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will visit Hanoi soon to discuss control of refugees from Vietnam, diplomatic sources said. They said they understood that negotiations were under way between the Vietnamese Government and UNHCR headquarters in Geneva on the issue. The negotiations follow Vietnamese government statements that it was prepared to allow people to leave after complaints in the region about the massive illegal exodus of refugees. It was likely the U.N. body would suggest that if ensure refugees were allowed to leave only after demand that they were made for their reception in other countries.

Week of informality coupled with tough attitudes Pope completes overseas trip

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1 (R)—In a triumphant first overseas trip as Pope, John Paul has shown himself to be an inspiring leader with determined views on political questions.

During the seven-day tour of Mexico and the Dominican Republic, the new Pope delighted millions with his warm personality—although displaying tough attitudes.

He demanded an end to social injustice, but at the same time denounced radical actions among priests and insisted clergymen should not try to be political leaders.

As huge, wildly enthusiastic crowds greeted him wherever he went, the 58-year-old Polish Pontiff proved a consummate politician, wooing his audience with jokes and happy informality.

The pattern was followed in the Bahamas, where John Paul made a two-hour stopover while his plane was refuelled for the journey back to Rome. More than 20,000 people waited to greet him at the airport although his plane arrived three hours late, and children sang a Caribbean calypso in his honour.

In a way which other Popes including Paul VI might have

found difficult, John Paul chatted with workers and peasants, made impromptu speeches in halting Spanish, patted heads, picked up little children and doled out sorts of strange headgear presented to him.

The Mexican people clearly showed their religious sentiments despite stern anti-clerical laws first imposed here in the last century after a civil war involving the church.

Because of the laws, cardinals and bishops who greeted the Pope at airports and in the streets had to wear ordinary clothes rather than their robes.

And when Mexican President Jose Lopes Portillo welcomed Pope John Paul on his arrival, he came by car only after the Pontiff's plane touched down and left immediately after he had shaken hands.

The Pope's tour had been eagerly awaited by the world's 730 million Catholics for his first clear guidance on the church's social and political role.

This question is particularly acute in Latin America, where more than 300 million Catholics live, many in severe poverty. Left-wing priests on the continent have demanded the church taken an active part in opposing military governments.

In a series of speeches, John Paul said the church had to fight for justice in a Christian way, eschewing violence, and carrying its message to both rich and poor, he said. Priests should be pillars of unity and not attempt divisive political leadership.

Some radical churchmen appeared disappointed with the Pope's speeches, fearing that by denouncing political leadership by priests, Pope John Paul had robbed the Latin American poor of their only chance of betterment.

While his early remarks led some to brand the Pope as a conservative, it later became clear that on many social matters he was progressive.

The church demanded urgent and profound changes to help the poor and underprivileged, he said. If necessary, expropriation should be used to give peasants land. Goods should be fairly distributed. Workers must band together to defend their rights and become active agents for social justice.

He attacked greed which used "unlawful and physical means" and added that "only expect internal peace gave social justice."

Pope John Paul said the world was one "which permit the exploitation of man by man or by the state, with no corruption, where those who have too others through no fault of their own lack everything."

The church could play a role in changing society, he insisted, by forming opinion and offering guidance to leaders.

Churchmen must speak out against wrong had to search for some Christian point of view through other means, were many signs to show for liberation was Christ.

"When on the other hand, based on ideologies of consistency," the Pope said, "these guide."

Pope left it up to church social action to support meeting that will do the ference of Latin bishops in the Central town of Puebla. It was a two-week meeting the main motive for John's here.

On two long-standing wracking the Catholic divorce and cohabitation Pope made no clear stance.

He asked bishops "carry out intelligent preserving family life that children would not face poverty, misery and but added this must be indiscriminate effort. Families were being the easy availability of the Pope left it to night, there was a sign how conservative he was.

One view was that as far as he could not expected to, given the on a Pope, particularly "those who were sensational" and being unrealistic, he said. "In some respects, left open a wide course for churchmen to follow when his remarks are can be seen he was pushing for social justice."



Stark landscape stretches beyond captured troops

Forty Khmer Rouge were found by the Thai army some 30 kilometres south of the border post of Aranya Prathet.

Before their capture they are said to have given up fighting and surrendered without resistance. (Gamma photo)

Going to work by submarine

By Margie Lindsay

LONDON — Offshore operators in the North Sea have overcome massive engineering problems in tapping the area's natural resources, but one major problem still remains—transportation.

In a month an average of 7,000 men travel from Aberdeen and more than 12,000 from Sumburgh Airport in the Shetlands to work on offshore oil and gas installations.

In 1977, a total of 400,000 men travelled through Sumburgh, causing not only a headache for the airport, which suffers from fog and bad weather conditions, but for the oil companies which have to pay these men while in transport.

Only now, during the massive construction stage of the oilfields, have operators really begun to feel the burden of transporting these vast numbers of workers offshore. But, as in the past, a few entrepreneurs have come forward with plans.

Oil companies have now begun to look at alternatives to the regular Aberdeen-Sumburgh-Field

route. One way is to use larger aircraft for moving men direct from Aberdeen. British Airways, together with Boeing Vertol, signed a \$33m. contract recently to buy three 44-seater Chinook helicopters.

Under an exclusive seven-year contract, the helicopters will be used for Shell/Esso's Brent Field, starting in 1981. The Chinooks will fly direct from Aberdeen to the field, relieving some of Sumburgh's congestion, though not all the field platforms are built to withstand the weight of the Chinook.

But this only partially solves the problem. Several operators in the east of Shetland basin, among them the British National Oil Corporation, Chevron, Conoco and Union Oil, are studying various other methods of transporting men offshore. Two of these ideas have received favourable response.

Ocean Incheape has proposed using a high-speed, semi-submersible vessel as an alternative to fixed-wing flights to Sumburgh and then helicopters to the field.

The ferry service would operate

out of Peterhead, a town north of Aberdeen. The vessel's design, which still needs polishing according to Ocean Incheape, calls for a semi-sub capable of performing in up to Force Nine conditions and travelling with a speed of 18-20 knots. The vessel would have a dynamic positioning system, which allows the ship to keep its station in rough weather.

Men ferried in this way would travel overnight for 12 to 13 hours to the fields east of Shetland. Around 400 men could be accommodated on the vessel. Once at the field the men would walk across portable hydraulically controlled gangways—such as those used at airports—onto the platform.

Smaller crew changes would be shuttled from the vessel by two helicopters on the semi-sub. The vessel would be used about three times a week, ferrying men to all the major fields east to Shetland—Brent, Murchison, Ninian, Thistle, Dunlin, Heather, Cormorant and the Anglo-Norwegian Statfjord Field. The semi-sub would also be fitted out with individual cabins and provide catering and entertainment facilities.

Moving workers in their tens of thousands across the wild seas of the North Sea oilfields is becoming an increasingly acute problem. Possible solutions include a high-speed luxury semi-submarine and a floating airport five times as big as the world's biggest aircraft carrier.

It would probably take about 15 months from order to finished product and Ocean Incheape says it could be in service by summer next year. But so far oil operators have not yet given the go-ahead for the idea to progress from the design stage.

Another solution to the problem has been suggested by Seaforth Maritime. This company has proposed converting a Very Large Crude Carrier (commonly known as a VLCC) to a Very Large Aircraft Carrier (VLAC). The vessel, which would cost about £20m. to convert, depending on its size and condition, would be stationed in the east Shetland basin to service major fields located there. Civil Aviation Authority have confirmed that the idea is feasible, after wind tunnel and tank tests.

The VLAC, according to Seaforth, could operate at a cost per passenger mile significantly lower than the present use of fixed-wing/helicopter via Sumburgh. One recently-made cost analysis estimates that one passenger costs about £75 to transport with the

present method, and more than £80 on a Chinook. With the VLAC it may be possible to transport a worker offshore for just under £50.

With a displacement of 250,000 tonnes and a flight deck 1,400 feet long, the "floating airport" would have a runway five times as long as the largest aircraft carrier in the world today, the USS Forrestal, which itself is half as big again as the Royal Navy's Ark Royal, recently retired from service.

Accommodating Stal Dash-7 aircraft, the VLAC would be equipped with air traffic control, meteorological office and the latest navigational and landing aids available to land-based airports. Aircraft would be able to land and take off with room to spare on the runway. To land the aircraft needs a maximum of 1,000 feet, with only a maximum of 800 feet needed to become airborne.

The converted tanker would be able to operate close to the platforms using aircraft manufactured by De Havilland of Canada and operated by Alidair. The planes

would fly direct from Aberdeen or Glasgow to the VLAC, probably in about 35 minutes.

From the giant floating airport, men would be ferried onto the platform by 25-seater helicopters, also based on the VLAC. At the moment, Seaforth is waiting for the oil companies to opt for this method, which the company hopes to have in operation in spring next year.

Yet another idea has come from Boeing International, which is studying the possibility of transporting workers offshore using a jettied. These vessels are now in use between the U.K. and Europe as passenger ferries. But Boeing International hopes to modify the existing jettied slightly so that it can accommodate both passengers and cargo—a maximum of about 28 tonnes.

The vessel would be able to travel at 50 miles an hour through rough seas. So far the jettied has been able to operate in Force Seven and Eight conditions in the English Channel, but Boeing has not yet worked out in what conditions the modified jettied could still operate.

Just what the oil companies decide to do to solve their transportation problem is still anyone's guess. The variety of ideas does suggest that they are not short on methods. The decision, however, must be made soon, before the already heavy volume of offshore traffic becomes too susceptible to Sumburgh, weather and limited helicopter passenger space.

Financial times News-features

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